

Southern Argus.
STATE HOUSE.
TUESDAY, JULY 24.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
SETH PEEBLES.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Some of the whig presses have, we think, imprudently committed themselves in favor of Col. ADAM L. BINGAMAN, of Natchez, as the whig candidate for United States Senator to oppose Judge Trotter. There are others besides the Colonel who have claims upon the consideration of the whigs, whose creed of politics has been more explicitly stated, and is better understood than that of Colonel Bingham. Among them we will designate JOHN HENDERSON. This gentleman was one of the whig candidates for the office last winter, and we understand it is his intention to run again; and before our whig brethren go too far in pressing the claims of Colonel Bingham, it would be well to pause and calmly canvass the merits, claims, and qualifications of both gentlemen. The politics of Colonel B. are somewhat doubtful, and we have understood that he professes to belong to no party—at least, when he was elected President of the Senate last winter, the Globe and some of the Van Buren prints in this State, contended that his election was not a triumph to the whigs. Mr. Henderson's principles were fully set forth in the letter he addressed to the committee of members of the Legislature in answer to the queries propounded by them while the election of Senator was pending, and we shall ere long take occasion to re-publish it. The residence of Mr. Henderson, [Hancock County] is also considerably in his favor; while that of Colonel Bingham would be decidedly objectionable to the whigs in many sections, and State would be more justly represented than if both of our Senators were elected from the City of Natchez. We are firmly persuaded that Judge Trotter cannot receive the same support he did last winter, after his repeated votes in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and his support of Mr. Wright's measure of placing the whole revenue of Government in the hands of Mr. Van Buren and his Secretary of the Treasury, to manage as might please them, without any legal control. The people of Mississippi are opposed to all such stretches of power, and they will rebuke those of their public servants who thus misrepresent them. We throw out these hints for the purpose of leading the minds of our contemporaries to the calm consideration of the question: which gentleman of the whig party will give the greatest strength and peace most acceptable to all? When this fully ascertained, let us unite on one of these and triumphantly elect him.

The Democrat is resting on its oars, to gain new strength probably, and has employed a "Swiss troop" to continue the combat with us. It may be however, that it thinks the cause of Van Burenism cannot be further sustained, and has given it up as hopeless.

WARM WEATHER.

While Sirius rages, some of our Van Buren brethren of the quill are becoming rabid, and the most prominent among these who have neglected to keep cool is the "man" of the Pontotoc Intelligencer. In his paper of last Tuesday there appeared an article headed "Desperation," in order, we suppose, to convince us how desperate he is, in which he denies our assertion that Mr. CLAY of Kentucky voted for the New Pre-emption Bill, and winds up the frothy thing in this manner:

"Let him [the Southern Argus] show that Mr. Clay voted for it, [the new pre-emption bill] and we will show Mr. Clay to be a consummate hypocrite and villain."

We will take him at his promise, and proceed to show from the semi-weekly Washington Globe of June 24, in which the proceedings of the Senate on the 19th of June are reported, that on the final passage of the bill in that body, Mr. CLAY did vote in favor of it. If the Intelligencer doubts the correctness of the report of the Globe, we will show the same from the National Intelligencer. The general history of the passage of the bill we gave in the Argus of the 10th inst., and we now confine ourselves to the proceedings of the Senate on its final passage.

On the 19th of June Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved that the pre-emption bill, with the amendment of Judge WRIGHT, securing the right of pre-emption to the Choctaw settlers, which amendment was drawn up by S. S. PRENTISS, be taken up. The motion prevailed, Mr. Lyon of Michigan moved an amendment, which, after discussion was withdrawn. Mr. Young, of Illinois, had proposed an amendment the previous day, which was considered, but rejected by a vote of 23 to 11. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, voting with the majority, and with Senators from the new States. He then introduced a slight amendment, the effect of which was to protect the rights of holders of lands under unadjusted French and Spanish claims, which prevailed, 24 to 10. We now quote from the Globe:

"The question was then on concurring with the amendments of the House as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 42, nays 2, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fullon, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Knight, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Morrill, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Seward, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Wall, White, Williams, and Wright—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Robinson and Young—2.

The Pre-emption Bill as thus passed, is now a law of the land. Having shown that Mr. Clay did indeed give his good will towards the settlers of the public lands by voting for the pre-emption law, we look to the Intelligencer to rescind his previous made in the extract above. As the Argus does not circulate in Pontotoc county, we think it not improper to solicit the Intelligencer to rescind this statement of fact.

COLUMBUS FEMALE COLLEGE.

The examination of the young ladies of this institution closed on Friday last. In every branch of study pursued in the College the young ladies exhibited a surprising proficiency, creditable alike to themselves and their preceptors. Mr. MAHER, Miss DUNNING and Mrs. SMOOR. Miss DUNNING, we believe has charge of the departments of Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany and the higher branches of Mathematics, and she most certainly felt an enviable degree of satisfaction in knowing that her labors have been crowned with so much success. We have attended examinations at Mrs. Willard's celebrated Female Seminary at Troy, (N. Y.) but we must confess we were not more delighted with them than we were on the present occasion. The examination closed on Friday last, by the delivery of a very pretty address by one of the young ladies of the institution, and some sensible and eloquent remarks on the subject of Female Education by Mr. BINGHAM of our city. The next College year of the institution commences on the first Monday in September.

IT The attacks of the correspondents of the Democrat upon us are too imaginative to demand of us any reply. We never fight shadows.

DECENCY.

We cut the following specimen of unadulterated decency from the "Spirit of Kentucky," a newspaper edited by Col. GORDON D. BORD.

"Col. BAKER of the Southern Argus allows that we are more distinguished for 'Spirit' than 'Sense.' We allow that this same Colonel was more distinguished for cowardice than bravery, at the time he refused to give Col. S. F. BUTTERWORTH honorable satisfaction for an insult offered him. The Col. appears to have grown quite sensitive."

It is matter of regret to us that Col. Boyd has allowed his political feelings to become so warm as to make allusion to a circumstance which, probably, Mr. Butterworth would be glad to forget and one which we had resolved never to speak of in public. The impression Col. Boyd desires to produce is a false one, and we conceive it to be his duty to correct it as publicly as he has made it. While we were in Mobile in March last Mr. Butterworth was, we understood on our return, grossly insulted by a young gentleman of this place, out of which some difficulty arose. On our return, to our great surprise a challenge was sent us by Mr. B. with whom we had always been on terms of friendship, demanding satisfaction for an offense committed by another in his absence. We declined to accept it for the following reasons:

- 1st. Not being conscious of having injured the challenger in thought, word or deed.
- 2d. Having an insuperable objection to fight the battles of another, who was and is competent and willing to defend himself, and who is better known and more respected in this community than the challenger.
- 3d. We are, and ever have been opposed to the practice of duelling, and the fact was and is well known to this community.

Our neighbors of the Democrat will please accept our thanks for the honor they have done us in heralding forth to the world our fame. The high compliments paid us by their correspondents are not unappreciated by us, and we feel well assured that a continuance of them will redound highly to our advantage, and extend our influence. But we assure them that "penny candles cannot add much light to the Sun."

SILAS WRIGHT AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

These two individuals it seems have had an understanding between them for years—They have been playing into each others hands, with all the success of two experienced gamblers, and their end and aim were in the language of Mr. Wright himself to be enabled at last in "BRINGING OFF THE SPOILS." The letter we publish below, we find in the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, and was lately brought to light by the indefatigable Editor of that paper, THURLOW WEED, Esq. We ask for it the attentive perusal of our readers, by which they will be set into some of the secrets of the managing of "the little Virginia" and his Sancho Panza, Silas Wright. New York politics has always been a bye-word throughout the Union, and however much the management and intrigue which in that State has been carried on by Van Buren and his satellites has been condemned by the honest politicians of other States, it has been introduced by the same men in Congress. In the language of the Albany Journal, the letter "contains a full and genuine exposition of the motives and principles of the two individuals who now wield the destinies of this Republic."

Copy of a letter from Silas Wright, to Martin Van Buren, dated,

ALBANY, April 4, 1826.

My Dear Sir:

The time for our adjournment is now fixed upon, and we shall soon have done what shall at all be done to prepare for our Fall contest. Much alarm and excitement is prevailing, not only here but in New York and elsewhere, from the course taken by Noyes, and by the allegations that some of us with yourself, are inclining to join with Mr. Clinton against the National Administration. These allegations have been more or less made for some time, but did not become loud or effective until the Advocate came out as you will have seen. Many of our strong friends are fearful, and nearly all of them cannot under any terms be brought to join Mr. Clinton, or to consent to endeavor to sustain ourselves without running a candidate for Governor against Mr. Clinton. If he had nominated Redfield as Judge of the 8th Circuit and taken any ground, the result might have been different, but now I think it perfectly fixed. My object, therefore, is to inform you truly what I think will be done; what course I have myself consented to; and what course will, in my opinion alone save us from an entire division and failure at our next election.

A caucus will be held by our friends in the Legislature before our adjournment, the time and place of holding a *St. de caucus* will be fixed upon to consist of Delegates from the counties equal to their representation in the Assembly, an address recommending the holding of such a caucus issued, and the declared objects of the caucus stated to be the nomination of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Thus I expect we shall leave this subject and this city. You will readily ask what man can we offer to such a convention? If you should ask what man we are offered I could answer you more easily, Tallmadge, Young, &c. But it is much more difficult to say what man WE ought

to offer to such caucus and through them to the elections. Your colleague, [Mr. Sanford], however, is more talked of now by our friends than any other man. Tallmadge is the candidate of a very few of the Adams-men but they would probably be pleased to exchange him for Sanford. What may be the state of things next Fall it is now impossible to predict, but if the feeling with which we leave here should remain, I think there is little doubt he will be nominated by our friends. We are not unaware of the appearance which running him will give abroad, nor of the unpleasant situation in which you may suppose yourself placed by this course. But my reflection and the appearances in the State have induced me to believe that no other measures will be so likely to give US the power of the State when most WE shall want it. I admit if we could hold our election without any reference to the question of Governor it would be settled that if we do not get up a candidate against Clinton, the Adams and Clay part of our friends will, and such a candidate the great body of our political friends throughout the State would enlist themselves to support against Clinton. If then, WE should favor Clinton our services would be required for the opposite candidate whoever he might be, we should be equally suspected and opposed. Again, if we should not favor Clinton, his friends would not favor US in our Congress, Senate, and Assembly tickets, the success in which would be the only object in our declining to have a candidate for Governor. Should WE decline to support the candidate, run against Clinton because he was friendly to Adams, this would inevitably induce the friends of that candidate, two thirds of whom, so far as the State is concerned, would be our friends, not only to run Congress, Senate, and Assembly tickets, but to run them pledged to Adams. In any event then, from this state of things, it does appear to me, that we should be between two fires without the least prospect of escaping the flames INSTEAD OF BRINGING OFF THE SPOILS.

We should put ourselves precisely in the situation the federalists in this State have been in for years past, acting under colors not our own, and doing journey work. But suppose we take up your colleague, and make him OUR own candidate. He is here considered a republican by the Adams men he is considered an Adams man, and by us, in truth, not much different. But would not the very fact of taking him up, without reference to his feeling in regard to national politics, and purely on the ground of his democracy, draw after it, as a necessary consequence, the acquisition of the administration strength of this State, while the question of national politics would not be drawn into formation of our Congress, Senate, and Assembly tickets? Would not Clinton be looked upon not only as our State opponent, but with those who might then be disposed to involve national politics, as our national opponent, and therefore the only question in nominating a Congressman be, is he Anti-Clintonian? In this question would be the effect, the administration question would be virtually excluded from our election, and we should be left to select men for Congress and the Legislature from our sound strength and gloce, their uncommitted as to national politics.

I have heard but one formidable objection to this course, which is, that the Governor, if we should be successful, would have a powerful influence in giving the legislature an inclination towards Administration men; and WE should be stopped from resisting him. I obviate the first, by saying that now and probably one year from now, you cannot read any question of national politics very nearly felt by the electors of this State, and if you can, next year, obtain such a legislature as we have elected this year, they will be equally free and willing to sustain their friends without reference to those questions, which I venture to predict, will even then, to the members of our Legislature, be secondary to questions of State interests. Second, I consider Sanford different, and to be calculated upon differently from most other men. In the Senate, he will be an Administration man while the Administration appear strong and likely to sustain themselves. As Governor of the State, he would labor to be popular and continue in that office, without reference to the national politics further than should be absolutely necessary to accomplish that object. Any influence, then, that an election under these circumstances might give him, would be exercised towards State objects, and as cautiously as his opinions and actions upon responsible subjects are usually manifested.

This is my manner of looking upon this important subject, and if I am any way correct, it would seem that the chances are in OUR favor over and above the fact, that in the same proportion that the attachment of the federalists of the State are fixed upon Adams, they must be withdrawn from Clinton, their hostility to Sanford consequently, proportionably diminished.

Again—I have thought, and still think, taking the future prospects for four years of what will be the state of the national politics, that I had rather have your colleague here as Governor, than where he now is, and could WE have the power next winter, I think WE could better fill that place for the future contest. So much in the most perfect haste, as my reasons for consenting and advising the course I have pointed out to you, as to our State election. If I am wrong, write me and tell me so, frankly, as I have given you this tedious, ill digested detail. If you can at all concur in these views, please endeavor to influence your colleague to hold himself willing to serve his friends in the way here suggested.

Do not by this letter suspect that any change in my feelings, or those with whom I have acted, has taken place favorable to the administration of Messrs. Clay, Adams, &c. It is not so, but on the contrary, we have viewed with much interest the alarming manner in which the splendid project of this new Holy Alliance has been pushed on to its final organization. We have been much pleased at the bold and fair manner in which that project was met, and equally mortified, that more of our body were not found to resist a measure so directly at war with the policy of our Government and the nature of our own institutions.

But my own opinion is, the times of '98 are at hand, and that WE should even be willing to take almost any measures which appear most likely to fortify us for the combat, that New York at that time may be found not only correct, but strong in Congress. I think that contest will commence its decisive character in the next Congress, and although we should

elect an Adams Governor, if a Legislature elected at the same time should return to the Senate, two Senators of an entire different character, the effect would be altogether obviated. You will not accuse me with an intention to flatter, when I say I am strongly anxious to your re-appointment, and I do not think your colleague as likely to defeat that object, as he would in his present station.

You will consider this letter entirely confidential, but are at liberty to give our views to any friends you may think proper to communicate them to. I shall be anxious to hear from you.

With sentiments of the warmest friendship.

I am your ob't serv't.

S. WRIGHT, Jr.

Hon. M. V. BUREN.

City of Washington.

COLUMBUS, MISS. July 20, 1838.

At a regular meeting of the "Civil Association of Columbus," held this evening at early candle light, in the Court House, the President William H. Covington, in the Chair, and E. B. Drake appointed Secretary, pro tem. Whereupon, the Secretary read the Constitution of the Association, and Wm. Downing, Sen. the act passed June 13, 1832, "To reduce into one act, the several laws to suppress the evil practice of gaming." When, by previous request, George R. Clayton, Esq., rose and commented on the same, in a forcible and lucid manner. After which, the following resolution, offered by P. B. Barker, Esq., and seconded by Wm. Downing, Sen., was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association, and the community at large, are justly due to the Judge, District Attorney, and Grand Jury, of the last and special term of the Circuit Court for this County, for the noble stand they took, and faithful services rendered, for the suppression of Gaming and other vices.

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On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. COVINGTON, Pres.

E. B. DRAKE, Sec'y. pro tem.

Being present at the meeting, and a member of the Association ourselves, we will here give a few outlines of Mr. Clayton's remarks. He went into an investigation of the general necessity of laws to suppress all vice; and dwelt particularly on the obligation resting upon any person in a community to see them enforced. How, said Mr. C. should a stranger, who comes among us, tell whether the society be good or bad without this test. He looks at the statute book, finds there laid down laws most salutary, but what would be his surprise to learn that were a dead letter; that they were not enforced. The object of this Association, he then said, was to see the laws put into operation. They had been suffered to remain a dead letter too long; and much vice had sprung up in our community, threatening destruction of the young, and misery to the aged. No one, he thought, could object to the existence of this Association. Its object was the good of society, and mankind at large. It aimed at nothing but that which the laws had expressly forbidden, and had enjoined as a duty on every man to suppress. Without following Mr. C. in his lucid, able and appropriate remarks any further, we would briefly add, that this Association, although having been in existence only three months, has accomplished much good; and it would be well for similar ones to be formed in every County and Town throughout the State. There is much vice abroad in the land, against which the laws are loud in their denunciation; and why should we have them on our statute book if they are not to be enforced, especially when the good of society so essentially demands it? The rising generation are soon to succeed to the Administration of this Government, and if they be vicious and corrupt, how can they exercise that wisdom and virtue, so essential to the welfare and duration of a Republic.

right to condemn his general politics. The loco-foco scheme of a gold and silver currency to the exclusion of notes of specie paying banks—the equal distribution of property, or what is termed the Agrarian system—the destruction of credit—the efforts to concentrate all power in the hands of the Executive—and the policy of yearly increasing the expenses of Government by millions, never can and never will meet with the approbation of the free, high-minded and chivalrous citizens of Mississippi. Judge Trotter, in supporting the present Government, does not truly represent the will of his constituents, and such being the fact, taking the result of the late election as our guide, can we consistently support him?

REPUBLICAN BANKING.

A valued friend handed us some numbers on banking, which certainly bristles a novel idea on this absorbing science. As a faithful chronicler of the times we publish them, knowing full well that good notions may sometimes be gleaned from bad sources—that however absurd a proposition may be, something correct may be obtained from its consideration, and that all may find

"And good in everything."

We publish the first number to-day and will continue them weekly.

We commence, by request, this morning, the publication of a series of short numbers, from the Philadelphia Sentinel, on the subject of a new system of universal banking, which proposes to dispense with a specie basis altogether, and convert every other species of property into currency. We of course regard the scheme as wild and preposterous.

[Charleston Courier.]

From the Philadelphia Sentinel, Feb. 20, 1836.

Important Project for the establishment of a Republican Currency, through a Republican Bank.

NO. 1.

Resolved, By the People of the United States, that through their Representatives, they will have it enacted—

That a Bank be instituted, with such regulations as may be necessary for its government, whose officers shall be paid by the people. That this bank shall be established for the purpose of supplying the people with a sound paper currency, having the useful labor of the citizens as the basis of its value, instead of gold and silver.

Thus—If a man builds a house, and wishes money upon said labor, he may go to the Bank, and by mortgaging his property, demand an issue of paper equal to two thirds the value of said house, without paying any interest upon the money issued.

So also, if a merchant has 1000 barrels of flour, and wishes to raise money to purchase some other article, by giving his flour as security, he may obtain a loan of money without interest.

Again—If the State wishes any improvements, they have only in a legal manner to obtain an issue of paper giving for its security the project work.

The action of such an institution is obvious, it would save an enormous tax, which our laboring and productive classes pay to the money dealers; for although the people are not aware of it yet, it is a positive fact, that they pay at least 6 per cent, for nearly every dollar of the paper issued by the Banks which are now in circulation; and this enormous tax is borne by the laboring classes; those who build houses, manufacture clothes, raise food, &c.

A man builds a house, and he wants money to build another; if there is no money in the market he is obliged to be idle, and hundreds want employment—why is this? because there is no money in the market. Europeans have taken away their gold and silver, and the banks dare not issue paper. Or suppose the most favorable case; he builds his house and wants money to build another, by going to a bank they receive his house on mortgage, and give him their notes, for which they charge 6 per cent. Is not this a direct tax upon his labor? of what real value are these bits of paper, in comparison to the real value of the man's house? They cost no labor of any consequence to make, and yet the industrious carpenter or bricklayer must pay 6 per cent, for the privilege of converting his work into a circulating medium.

Future generations will groan with anguish at the folly of their ancestors, who having the power to help themselves, consented to feed a host of idle and grumbling stock-jobbers, out of the produce of their hard earned works of usefulness.

Another obvious result from such an institution will be, that money would always have a fixed value, and of consequence provisions and all the conveniences of life would bear a certain price, which is one of the most desirable things in any community. Another result will be, that as money will bear no interest, no one will hoard it up, but will be obliged to spend it in useful productions, such as houses, farms, &c., if he wishes to realize any benefit from his money; so that all the conveniences of life will be multiplied to as great an extent as the labors of industry can be carried.

Men who are successful in business, will not then be rich in money, but in useful possession.

When money ceases to command interest, it will be to Stock-jobbers, to Pawnbrokers and others, of that class, who are now preying on the vitals of industry.

Preserve the present system of Banking, and you will be ruled by a moneyed aristocracy, more tyrannical than any monarch—adopt the system now recommended, and you will raise this republic to one of the happiest, most powerful, most wealthy and freest communities that man has ever dreamed of in his most imaginative fancies—for labor will be let loose, and have its full reward.

REPUBLICAN.

[From the Philadelphia Sentinel, Feb. 20, 1836.]

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NO. 2.

Reader! have you attentively marked the importance of the first number of my communication to you? If you have, and you are a reflecting mind; you must be struck, with the startling but at the same time sound views there presented. But if you are a patriot—a lover of man! you must have been electrified at the auspicious prospects that will attend your country, as soon as these views are adopted. Labor let loose, by which the commensurate life will become increased and cheapened. The productive classes getting the full return for industry exerted, and rapidly driven from its hopeless prey.

Old prejudices are not to be combated, however, by declamation; let us on to common sense. What is money? Not a thing to be eaten or drunk, or capable of satisfying a single bodily appetite. Placed in a desert, or even amongst a people who do not value money, you could not buy a loaf of bread. In itself it is valueless, and is only available so much property or labor. You may take whatever you please for this representative; so that it is recognized by your fellow men. The old world took gold and silver. But suppose a nation, rich in all the necessities of life, but not having any gold or silver, would it not be madness in them to give more than half their possessions in order to get this as a representative, when they could get a cheaper representative of type, for the medium of exchanging labor, one with another? Does it argue that they cannot exchange their various commodities and labor, because they have no gold or silver? "Forbid it common sense."

Our ancestors came from Europe, where it is the custom to have specie as the representative for labor; they brought this custom with them; it was before engraving had arrived at the perfection it now has done—and this custom has been the means of retarding our wealth and prosperity, because we had to barter an immense deal of labor, in order to get specie, to serve here as a medium of exchanging with each other.

We have given them, of the sweat of our brow, to get what? Why a parcel of white and yellow metal, not to eat or drink, or to wear, but to pass from hand to hand. We found, however, that we could not earn these metals fast enough from Europe, or elsewhere, to answer our demands for a circulating medium; for we grew fast. What did we do? Attend to this! We allowed a parcel of English and European cunning money dealers, to place boxes of specie in a vault, and upon the strength of such a deposit, to issue, through their abettors here, an immense quantity of notes, representing our property; and for this favor, agreed to pay them at least 6 per cent per annum. Suppose now there are two hundred millions of dollars in such notes in circulation, and you will be absolutely paying twelve million of dollars yearly, as a tax, to whom do you suppose? To your government! for the benefit of the country—no, my friends! to the owners of the specie, whoever they are. Thus your labors are taxed 6 per cent per annum. Now you know why Banks are willing to pay such large sums for a charter; it is to become your legalized plunderers.

Age for shame! Americans blush at thus being defrauded out of those resources which Providence has given you, to become the mirror at which young Liberty may dress herself, in whatever quarter of the globe she may be born. What to get a few pieces of gold and silver, to serve you as a medium for exchanging your different products; are you willing to fill your country with stock jobbers and gambling politicians, whose morals become corrupted by the system of plundering, and living on the industry of others; men whose smiles are turned from their native country and her free principles, and are only anxious to propitiate the Rothschilds and other bloated money dealers? This old system of legalized plunder must be done away with! Reason demands it! Its doom is fixed—as soon as men will think, and they have commenced to do so.

I have shown that money, (whatever that money is) is only valuable as the representative of property, not upon gold, which is itself only a representative of the property of Europe. This is a wheel within a wheel, and unfit for our plain American common sense. It is like admitting Europe our master, and only calling that valuable which she has pleased to make so.

In Europe they have specie for their representative of labor, here we have paper, whilst we were England's colonies, we were obliged to base our representative paper on their representative gold; but now, we are free, let our paper money be on our valuable property itself.

American! productive citizens! awake! Save your country from paying a ruinous tax to Europe, for the use of a little gold. We need not pay a cent of interest for money, if we make our paper the representative of our property!

REPUBLICAN.

ALL HAIL LOUISIANA!

The elections in this State have resulted in securing an entire Whig delegation in Congress, a Whig Governor and a majority of Whigs in the Legislature. So say our latest accounts.

On the first page will be found an interesting communication signed Southron.

Yesterday the thermometer stood at 99 in the shade. The weather is astonishingly warm and dry and our corn and cotton crops are suffering beyond measure.

THE LAST EFFORT.

The following bill is the last effort of the Van Buren party to secure the whole control of the whole money power of government, and for which Judge Trotter voted. Thanks to the House of Representatives the project was defeated and the revenue of the country is still under control of law.

"A Bill to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposit act of the 23d of June, 1836, and for other purposes."

He enacted &c. That the last clause on the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money" approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1838 issue any note or bill of less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has since the said 4th day of July, 1838 issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1839; but that from and after the said last mentioned day, the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date issue, re-issue or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars."

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"An act to regulate the deposits of public money," approved 23d June, 1836, and the same is hereby repealed, except so far as is above provided, and any debts which may be due to the United States from the late deposit banks."

The whole bill as above was passed by the Senate, meeting however with some opposition of Mr. Calhoun, who declared that "it would give the President unlimited power in the collection and keeping of the Revenue."

The Second Section, which is a noxious feature was thrown out by the House of Representatives, and the bill expedient of corrupt administration was defeated.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is again lowered, for on that glorious day the measure of the present Administration, to secure everlastingly the power of the Government, was nationally defeated,—defeated, too, by the action of a portion of that party who often boldly asserted "that to the victor belong the spoils." The repeal of the Deposit Law of 1836, as moved by Silas Wright, the passer to the Senate, the passions of Maria Van Buren would, if it had passed, placed the revenue of the country completely under the control of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, without law to guide them, and without any check or balance to prevent the same from being used for the vilest and basest of purposes. Whigs in Congress are not yet sufficiently strong to prevent these outrageous but the CONSERVATIVES, a Spartan nobly came to the rescue—sacrificed former prejudices on the sacred altar of their country, and stayed the flood of potism which was rushing on to overwhelm the liberties of the country. A noble band presents to the world, a sublime moral spectacle, which commands the highest admiration of the patriot and Philanthropist. Wounded at Van Buren by ties strong as life, and being closely identified with the Whig "his illustrious predecessor," warmly attached to the man who faithfully represented "follow in the footsteps" of the popular President the nation ever since the days of Washington, and having an ardent desire that his practice would be in consonance with his professions,—so soon as they found that President was aiming to secure more power, they joined the Whigs and saved the country. And can we not reasonably hope that others will throw off their selfish pride of opinion and act up to the dictates of their own consciences, bury their former predilections, and in imitation of patriots of 1776, and the noble and patriotic Conservatives of 1836, rally around our banner, and present a united front to those who would enslave them? "SIGNS OF THE TIMES" are propitious. State after State is breaking its chains of prejudice, and if Heaven permits the American Ensign will no more float over a happy and prosperous nation—

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

There is no longer a single lot but Mr. Trotter our senator is a great man! It is true that the small fame speak not of his glory—the voice of the multitude proclaims no renown—the records of history cannot not with the light of his intellectual emanations—but what of all that! We are better, surer—more conclusive—more satisfactory—more inconceivable evidence that he is SUPERIORLY great, than that—than all—could possibly have afforded. Does the reader ask what are those evidences?—Why, sir, the great Globe the great organ of the great London press says so—and our "neighbor over the wall" endorses the assertion. After this, is there so incredulous as to doubt!

[Southern Star.]

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Jan.

We had a riot last night, as is expected most as a matter of course. It began in classic ground of riots, the Sixth Ward, the negroes and the Irish were the first to engage, there being, as I hear, among these parties a dispute as to the better right of one over the other to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. Very soon, however, the American-born loaves of all sorts got into the fray, in taking the part of the negroes, and doubling the right of the Irish to celebrate the 4th of July, when so many of them fought against us in 1776, and in the year of 1812. Thousands of people at last got into the affray. The Irish rushed for their clubs, and fought well, being in their own words, "the Bloody Sixth." Butcher kept all sorts of loaves rushed upon the scene, and all persons were seriously injured.

The Mayor, dining with the Corporation, was informed of the riot about this time, he forthwith left the table, and with a pistol officers, rushed to the scene of action. He told them calmly he was the Mayor of the city, and order must be restored; as an American he begged Americans not to disseminate any news by disorder and bloodshed, and Mayor, he told them at all HARMLESS and order must be restored. "Will you support me?" he asked. "We will," was the answer. "Support the right Mayor," all cried, and the mob all quietly dispersed. This is the first riot we have had since the election of Mayor. In twenty minutes more, the riot would have cleared the street at all the Mayor and the mob had seen enough of the Mayor to know he was a man of his word. The day for their meeting in the Park was fixed as usual, and the mob dispersed.

As well as LIBERTY is the rule now in New York.

Forty THOUSAND PEOPLE, it is estimated, were about and in the Park last night, at the fireworks. The whole city, Brooklyn, Harlem, and the river were, as it were, with rockets; they have been sent up every evening, hill, and from all sorts of vantage-craft.

We have, from Lower Canada today, important communications from Lord Dufferin. It is a general amnesty, excepting the Papists